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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA  
9 WESTERN DIVISION

10 Ray D. Harry,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 Monsanto Company,

14 Defendant.

COMPLAINT WITH JURY DEMAND

C18-4072 LTS/CJW

15 Plaintiff, Ray D. Harry, by and through his undersigned counsel, for his Complaint against  
16 Defendant Monsanto Company, states:

17 INTRODUCTION

18 1. In 1970, Defendant Monsanto Company, Inc. ("Monsanto") discovered the herbicidal  
19 properties of glyphosate and began marketing it in products in 1974 under the brand name  
20 Roundup®. Roundup® is a non-selective herbicide used to kill weeds that commonly compete  
21 with the growing of crops. In addition to the active ingredient glyphosate, Roundup® contains the  
22 surfactant Polyethoxylated tallow amine (POEA) and/or adjuvants and other so-called "inert"  
23 ingredients. In 2001, glyphosate was the most used pesticide active ingredient in American  
24

1 agriculture with 85-90 million pounds used annually. That number grew to 185 million pounds  
2 in 2007.<sup>1</sup> As of 2013, glyphosate was the world's most widely used herbicide.

3 2. Monsanto is a multinational agricultural biotechnology corporation based in St. Louis,  
4 Missouri, and incorporated in Delaware. It is the world's leading producer of glyphosate. As of  
5 2009, Monsanto was the world's leading producer of seeds, accounting for 27% of the world seed  
6 market.<sup>2</sup> The majority of these seeds are of the Roundup Ready® brand. The stated advantage of  
7 Roundup Ready® crops is that they substantially improve a farmer's ability to control weeds,  
8 because glyphosate can be sprayed in the fields during the growing season without harming the  
9 crops. In 2010, an estimated 70% of corn and cotton and 90% of soybean fields in the United  
10 States were Roundup Ready®.<sup>3</sup>

12 3. Monsanto's glyphosate products are registered in 130 countries and approved for use on  
13 over 100 different crops.<sup>4</sup> They are ubiquitous in the environment. Numerous studies confirm  
14 that glyphosate is found in rivers, streams, and groundwater in agricultural areas where Roundup®  
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19 <sup>1</sup> Arthur Grube et al., U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency, *Pesticides Industry Sales and Usage, 2006-2007*  
20 *Market Estimates* 14 (2011), available at  
[http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/pestsales/07pestsales/market\\_estimates2007.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/pestsales/07pestsales/market_estimates2007.pdf)

21 <sup>2</sup> ETC Group, *Who Will Control the Green Economy?* 22 (2011), available at  
[http://www.etcgroup.org/files/publication/pdf\\_file/ETC\\_wwctge\\_4web\\_Dec2011.pdf](http://www.etcgroup.org/files/publication/pdf_file/ETC_wwctge_4web_Dec2011.pdf)

22 <sup>3</sup> William Neuman & Andrew Pollack, *Farmers Cope With Roundup-Resistant Weeds*, N.Y.  
23 *TIMES*, May 3, 2010, available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/04/business/energy-environment/04weed.html?pagewan>.

24 <sup>4</sup> Monsanto, *Backgrounder-History of Monsanto's Glyphosate Herbicides* (Sep. 2, 2015),  
25 available at [http://www.monsanto.com/products/documents/glyphosate-background-materials/back\\_history.pdf](http://www.monsanto.com/products/documents/glyphosate-background-materials/back_history.pdf).

1 is used.<sup>5</sup> It has been found in food,<sup>6</sup> in the urine of agricultural workers,<sup>7</sup> and even in the urine of  
2 urban dwellers who are not in direct contact with glyphosate.<sup>8</sup>

3 4. On March 20, 2015, the International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC"), an agency  
4 of the World Health Organization ("WHO"), issued an evaluation of several herbicides, including  
5 glyphosate. That evaluation was based, in part, on studies of exposures to glyphosate in several  
6 countries around the world, and it traces the health implications from exposure to glyphosate since  
7 2001.

8  
9 5. On July 29, 2015, IARC issued the formal monograph relating to glyphosate. In that  
10 monograph, the IARC Working Group provides a thorough review of the numerous studies and  
11 data relating to glyphosate exposure in humans.

12 6. The IARC Working Group classified glyphosate as a Group 2A herbicide, which means  
13 that it is *probably carcinogenic to humans*. The IARC Working Group concluded that the cancers  
14 most associated with glyphosate exposure are non-Hodgkin lymphoma and other haematopoietic  
15

16 <sup>5</sup> See U.S. Geological Survey, *USGS Technical Announcement: Widely Used Herbicide*  
17 *Commonly Found in Rain and Streams in the Mississippi River Basin* (2011), available at  
18 <http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=2909>; see also U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency,  
*Technical Factsheet on: Glyphosate*, available at  
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pdfs/factsheets/soc/tech/glyphosa.pdf>.

19 <sup>6</sup> Thomas Bohn et al., *Compositional Differences in Soybeans on the Market: Glyphosate*  
20 *Accumulates in Roundup Ready GM Soybeans*, 153 FOOD CHEMISTRY 207 (2013), available  
21 at <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308814613019201>.

22 <sup>7</sup> John F. Acquavella et al., *Glyphosate Biomonitoring for Farmers and Their Families: Results*  
23 *from the Farm Family Exposure Study*, 112(3) ENVTL. HEALTH PERSPECTIVES 321  
24 (2004), available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241861/>; Kathryn Z.  
Guyton et al., *Carcinogenicity of Tetrachlorvinphos, Parathion, Malathion, Diazinon &*  
*Glyphosate*, 112 IARC Monographs 76, section 5.4 (2015), available at  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(15\)70134-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(15)70134-8).

25 <sup>8</sup> Dirk Brändli & Sandra Reinacher, *Herbicides found in Human Urine*, 1 ITHAKA JOURNAL  
270 (2012), available at <http://www.ithaka-journal.net/druckversionen/e052012-herbicides-urine.pdf>.

1 cancers, including lymphocytic lymphoma/chronic lymphocytic leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, and  
2 multiple myeloma.<sup>9</sup>

3 7. The IARC evaluation is significant. It confirms what has been believed for years: that  
4 glyphosate is toxic to humans.

5 8. Nevertheless, Monsanto, since it began selling Roundup®, has represented it as safe to  
6 humans and the environment. Indeed, Monsanto has repeatedly proclaimed and continues to  
7 proclaim to the world, and particularly to United States consumers, that glyphosate-based  
8 herbicides, including Roundup®, create no unreasonable risks to human health or to the  
9 environment.  
10

### 11 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12 9. Federal diversity jurisdiction in this Court is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because  
13 Plaintiff was a citizen of Iowa at the time of his usage of Roundup®, a different state than the  
14 Defendant's place of incorporation (Delaware) and Defendant's headquarters (Missouri), and the  
15 aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.  
16

17 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Monsanto because Monsanto transacts business  
18 in Iowa and is a corporation doing business within Iowa. Monsanto knows or should have known  
19 that its Roundup® products are and were sold throughout the state of Iowa, and, more specifically,  
20 caused Roundup® to be sold to Plaintiff in Iowa.  
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24 <sup>9</sup> See Guyton et al., *Carcinogenicity of Tetrachlorvinphos, Parathion, Malathion, Diazinon &*  
25 *Glyphosate, supra.*

1 11. In addition, Monsanto maintains sufficient contacts with the State of Iowa such that this  
2 Court's exercise of personal jurisdiction over it does not offend traditional notions of fair play and  
3 substantial justice.

4 12. Venue is proper within this District because the events giving rise to this action happened  
5 in or are closely related to this District.

6 **PARTIES**

7 **PLAINTIFF RAY D. HARRY**

8  
9 13. Plaintiff Ray D. Harry is a natural person, is a citizen of the State of Arizona, and is a  
10 resident of Scottsdale, Arizona.

11 14. Mr. Harry was exposed to Roundup® in or around Alcester, South Dakota, from around  
12 1988 through 2006, and May City, Iowa, from around 2011 through 2016. He was diagnosed  
13 with non-Hodgkin lymphoma in September 2017.

14 **DEFENDANT MONSANTO COMPANY**

15 15. Defendant Monsanto Company is a corporation created under the laws of the State of  
16 Delaware with its headquarters and principal place of business in St. Louis, Missouri.

17 **FACTS**

18  
19 16. At all times relevant to this complaint, Monsanto was the entity that discovered the  
20 herbicidal properties of glyphosate and the manufacturer of Roundup®, which contains the active  
21 ingredient glyphosate and the surfactant POEA, as well as adjuvants and other "inert" ingredients.  
22 Glyphosate is a broad spectrum, non-selective herbicide used in a wide variety of herbicidal  
23 products around the world.  
24

1 17. Plants treated with glyphosate translocate the systemic herbicide to their roots, shoot  
2 regions, and fruit, where it interferes with the plant's ability to form aromatic amino acids  
3 necessary for protein synthesis. Treated plants generally die within two to three days. Because  
4 plants absorb glyphosate, it cannot be completely removed by washing or peeling produce or by  
5 milling, baking, or brewing grains.

6 18. For nearly 40 years, farms across the world have used Roundup® without knowing of the  
7 dangers its use poses. That is because when Monsanto first introduced Roundup®, it touted  
8 glyphosate as a technological breakthrough: it could kill almost every weed without causing harm  
9 either to people or to the environment. Of course, history has shown that not to be true. According  
10 to WHO, the main ingredient of Roundup® – glyphosate – is a probable cause of cancer. Those  
11 most at risk are farm workers and other individuals with workplace exposure to Roundup®, such  
12 as garden center workers, nursery workers, and landscapers. Agricultural workers are, once again,  
13 victims of corporate greed. Monsanto assured the public that Roundup® was harmless. In order  
14 to prove this, Monsanto has championed falsified data and has attacked legitimate studies that  
15 revealed Roundup®'s dangers. Monsanto has led a prolonged campaign of misinformation to  
16 convince government agencies, farmers and the general population that Roundup® is safe.

17 **The Discovery of Glyphosate and Development of Roundup®**

18 19. The herbicidal properties of glyphosate were discovered in 1970 by Monsanto chemist  
19 John Franz. The first glyphosate-based herbicide was introduced to the market in the mid-1970's  
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1 under the brand name Roundup®.<sup>10</sup> From the outset, Monsanto marketed Roundup® as a “safe”  
2 general purpose herbicide for widespread commercial and consumer use. It still markets  
3 Roundup® as safe today.<sup>11</sup>

4 20. In addition to the active ingredient glyphosate, Roundup® formulations also contain  
5 adjuvants and other chemicals such as the surfactant POEA, which are considered “inert” and  
6 therefore protected as “trade secrets” in manufacturing. Growing evidence suggests that these  
7 adjuvants and additional components of Roundup® formulations are not, in fact, inert and are toxic  
8 in their own right.  
9

#### 10 Registration of Herbicides under Federal Law

11 21. The manufacture, formulation, and distribution of herbicides, such as Roundup®, are  
12 regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (“FIFRA” or “Act”), 7  
13 U.S.C. § 136 *et seq.* FIFRA requires that all pesticides be registered with the Environmental  
14 Protection Agency (“EPA” or “Agency”) prior to their distribution, sale, or use, except as  
15 described by the Act. 7 U.S.C. § 136a(a).  
16

17 22. Because pesticides are toxic to plants, animals, and humans, at least to some degree, the  
18 EPA requires as part of the registration process, among other things, a variety of tests to evaluate  
19 the potential for exposure to pesticides, toxicity to people and other potential non-target  
20 organisms, and other adverse effects on the environment. Registration by the EPA, however, is  
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22 <sup>10</sup> Monsanto, *Backgrounder, History of Monsanto’s Glyphosate Herbicide* (Sep. 2, 2015),  
23 available at [http://www.monsanto.com/products/documents/glyphosate-background-](http://www.monsanto.com/products/documents/glyphosate-background-materials/back_history.pdf)  
[materials/back\\_history.pdf](http://www.monsanto.com/products/documents/glyphosate-background-materials/back_history.pdf).

24 <sup>11</sup> Monsanto, *What is Glyphosate?* (Sep. 2, 2015), available at  
25 <http://www.monsanto.com/sitecollectiondocuments/glyphosate-safety-health.pdf>.

1 not an assurance or finding of safety. The determination the Agency must make in registering or  
2 re-registering a product is not that the product is "safe," but rather that use of the product in  
3 accordance with its label directions "will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the  
4 environment." 7 U.S.C. § 136a(c)(5)(D).

5 23. FIFRA defines "unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" to mean "any  
6 unreasonable risk to man or the environment, taking into account the economic, social and  
7 environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide." 7 U.S.C. § 136(bb). FIFRA thus  
8 requires EPA to make a risk/benefit analysis in determining whether a registration should be  
9 granted or a pesticide allowed to continue to be sold in commerce.  
10

11 24. The EPA and the State of Iowa registered Roundup® for distribution, sale, and manufacture  
12 in the United States and the State of Iowa.

13 25. FIFRA generally requires that the registrant, Monsanto in the case of Roundup®, conducts  
14 the health and safety testing of pesticide products. The EPA has protocols governing the conduct  
15 of tests required for registration and the laboratory practices that must be followed in conducting  
16 these tests. The data produced by the registrant must be submitted to the EPA for review and  
17 evaluation. The government is not required, nor is it able, however, to perform the product tests  
18 that are required of the manufacturer.  
19

20 26. The evaluation of each pesticide product distributed, sold, or manufactured is completed at  
21 the time the product is initially registered. The data necessary for registration of a pesticide has  
22 changed over time. The EPA is now in the process of re-evaluating all pesticide products through  
23 a congressionally mandated process called "re-registration." 7 U.S.C. § 136a-l. In order to  
24  
25



reevaluate these pesticides, the EPA is demanding the completion of additional tests and the submission of data for the EPA's recent review and evaluation.

27. In the case of glyphosate, and therefore Roundup®, the EPA had planned on releasing its preliminary risk assessment – in relation to the reregistration process – no later than July 2015. The EPA completed its review of glyphosate in early 2015, but it delayed releasing the risk assessment pending further review in light of the WHO's health-related findings.

**Scientific Fraud Underlying the Marketing and Sale of Glyphosate/Roundup®**

28. Based on early studies showing that glyphosate could cause cancer in laboratory animals, the EPA originally classified glyphosate as *possibly carcinogenic to humans* (Group C) in 1985. After pressure from Monsanto, including contrary studies it provided to the EPA, the EPA changed its classification to *evidence of non-carcinogenicity in humans* (Group E) in 1991. In so classifying glyphosate, however, the EPA made clear that the designation did not mean the chemical does not cause cancer: "It should be emphasized, however, that designation of an agent in Group E is based on the available evidence at the time of evaluation and should not be interpreted as a definitive conclusion that the agent will not be a carcinogen under any circumstances."<sup>12</sup>

29. On two occasions, the EPA found that the laboratories hired by Monsanto to test the toxicity of its Roundup® products for registration purposes committed fraud.

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<sup>12</sup> U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency, *Memorandum, Subject: SECOND Peer Review of Glyphosate* 1 (1991), available at [http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/chem\\_search/cleared\\_reviews/csr\\_PC-103601\\_30-Oct-91\\_265.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/cleared_reviews/csr_PC-103601_30-Oct-91_265.pdf).

1 30. In the first instance, Monsanto, in seeking initial registration of Roundup® by the EPA,  
2 hired Industrial Bio-Test laboratories (“IBT”) to perform and evaluate pesticide toxicology studies  
3 relating to Roundup®.<sup>13</sup> IBT performed about 30 tests on glyphosate and glyphosate containing  
4 products, including nine of the 15 residue studies needed to register Roundup®.

5 31. In 1976, the United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) performed an  
6 inspection of IBT that revealed discrepancies between the raw data and the final report relating to  
7 the toxicological impacts of glyphosate. The EPA subsequently audited IBT; it too found the  
8 toxicology studies conducted for the Roundup® herbicide to be invalid.<sup>14</sup> An EPA reviewer stated,  
9 after finding “routine” falsification of data” at IBT, that it was “hard to believe the scientific  
10 integrity of the studies when they said they took specimens of the uterus from male rabbits.”<sup>15</sup>

12 32. Three top executives of IBT were convicted of fraud in 1983.

13 33. In the second incident of data falsification, Monsanto hired Craven Laboratories in 1991  
14 to perform pesticide and herbicide studies, including for Roundup®. In that same year, the owner  
15 of Craven Laboratories and three of its employees were indicted, and later convicted, of fraudulent  
16 laboratory practices in the testing of pesticides and herbicides.<sup>16</sup>

19 <sup>13</sup> Monsanto, *Backgrounder, Testing Fraud: IBT and Craven Laboratories* (Sep. 2, 2015,  
20 available at [http://www.monsanto.com/products/documents/glyphosate-background-](http://www.monsanto.com/products/documents/glyphosate-background-materials/ibt_craven_bkg.pdf)  
21 [materials/ibt\\_craven\\_bkg.pdf](http://www.monsanto.com/products/documents/glyphosate-background-materials/ibt_craven_bkg.pdf).

22 <sup>14</sup> U.S. Env’tl. Prot. Agency, *Summary of the IBT Review Program Office of Pesticide Programs*  
23 (1983), available at  
24 <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/91014ULV.PDF?Dockey=91014ULV.PDF>.

25 <sup>15</sup> Marie-Monique Robin, *The World According to Monsanto: Pollution, Corruption and the Control of the World’s Food Supply* (2011) (citing U.S. Env’tl. Prot. Agency, *Data Validation, Memo from K. Locke, Toxicology Branch, to R. Taylor, Registration Branch*, Washington, D.C. (August 9, 1978)).

<sup>16</sup> Monsanto, *Backgrounder, Testing Fraud: IBT and Craven Laboratories*, *supra*.

34. Despite the falsity of the tests that underlie its registration, within a few years of its launch, Monsanto was marketing Roundup® in 115 countries.

**The Importance of Roundup® to Monsanto's Market Dominance Profits**

35. The success of Roundup® was key to Monsanto's continued reputation and dominance in the marketplace. Largely due to the success of Roundup® sales, Monsanto's agriculture division was out-performing its chemicals division's operating income, and that gap increased yearly. But with its patent for glyphosate expiring in the United States in the year 2000, Monsanto needed a strategy to maintain its Roundup® market dominance and to ward off impending competition.

36. In response, Monsanto began the development and sale of genetically engineered Roundup Ready® seeds in 1996. Since Roundup Ready® crops are resistant to glyphosate, farmers can spray Roundup® onto their fields during the growing season without harming the crop. This allowed Monsanto to expand its market for Roundup® even further; by 2000, Monsanto's biotechnology seeds were planted on more than 80 million acres worldwide and nearly 70% of American soybeans were planted from Roundup Ready® seeds. It also secured Monsanto's dominant share of the glyphosate/Roundup® market through a marketing strategy that coupled proprietary Roundup Ready® seeds with continued sales of its Roundup® herbicide.

37. Through a three-pronged strategy of increasing production, decreasing prices, and by coupling with Roundup Ready® seeds, Roundup® became Monsanto's most profitable product. In 2000, Roundup® accounted for almost \$2.8 billion in sales, outselling other herbicides by a

margin of five to one, and accounting for close to half of Monsanto's revenue.<sup>17</sup> Today, glyphosate remains one of the world's largest herbicides by sales volume.

**Monsanto has known for decades that it falsely advertises the safety of Roundup®**

38. In 1996, the New York Attorney General ("NYAG") filed a lawsuit against Monsanto based on its false and misleading advertising of Roundup® products. Specifically, the lawsuit challenged Monsanto's general representations that its spray-on glyphosate-based herbicides, including Roundup®, were "**safer than table salt**" and "**practically non-toxic**" to mammals, birds, and fish. 'Among the representations the NYAG found deceptive and misleading about the human and environmental safety of glyphosate and/or Roundup® are the following:

- a) "Remember that environmentally friendly Roundup herbicide is biodegradable. It won't build up in the soil so you can use Roundup with confidence along customers' driveways, sidewalks and fences..."
- b) "And remember that Roundup is biodegradable and won't build up in the soil. That will give you the environmental confidence you need to use Roundup everywhere you've got a weed, brush, edging or trimming problem."
- c) "Roundup biodegrades into naturally occurring elements."
- d) "Remember that versatile Roundup herbicide stays where you put it. That means there's no washing or leaching to harm customers' shrubs or other desirable vegetation."

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<sup>17</sup> David Barboza, *The Power of Roundup; A Weed Killer Is a Block for Monsanto to Build On*, N.Y. TIMES, Aug. 2, 2001, available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/02/business/the-power-of-roundup-a-weed-killer-is-a-block-for-monsanto-to-build-on.html>.

- 1 e) "This non-residual herbicide will not wash or leach in the soil. It ... stays where  
2 you apply it."
- 3 f) "You can apply Roundup with 'confidence because it will stay where you put it' it  
4 binds tightly to soil particles, preventing leaching. Then, soon after application, soil  
5 microorganisms biodegrade Roundup into natural products."
- 6 g) "Glyphosate is less toxic to rats than table salt following acute oral ingestion."
- 7 h) "Glyphosate's safety margin is much greater than required. It has over a 1,000-fold  
8 safety margin in food and over a 700-fold safety margin for workers who  
9 manufacture it or use it."
- 10 i) "You can feel good about using herbicides by Monsanto. They carry a toxicity  
11 category rating of 'practically non-toxic' as it pertains to mammals, birds and fish."
- 12 j) "Roundup can be used where kids and pets will play and breaks down into natural  
13 material." This ad depicts a person with his head in the ground and a pet dog  
14 standing in an area which has been treated with Roundup®.<sup>18</sup>

15  
16  
17 39. On November 19, 1996, Monsanto entered into an Assurance of Discontinuance with  
18 NYAG, in which Monsanto agreed, among other things, "to cease and desist from publishing or  
19 broadcasting any advertising [in New York] that represent, directly or by implication" that:

- 20 a) its glyphosate containing pesticide products or any component thereof are safe, non-  
21 toxic, harmless or free from risk.
- 22
- 23

24 <sup>18</sup> Attorney General of the State of New York, in the Matter of Monsanto Company, Assurance  
25 of Discontinuance Pursuant to Executive Law § 63(15) (Nov. 1996).

\* \* \*

- b) its glyphosate containing pesticide products or any component thereof manufactured, formulated, distributed or sold by Monsanto are biodegradable.

\* \* \*

- c) its glyphosate containing pesticide products or any component thereof stay where they are applied under all circumstances and will not move through the environment by any means.

\* \* \*

- d) its glyphosate containing pesticide products or any component thereof are "good" for the environment or are "known for their environmental characteristics."

\* \* \*

- e) glyphosate containing pesticide products or any component thereof are safer or less toxic than common consumer products other than herbicides;

- f) its glyphosate containing products or any component thereof might be classified as "practically non-toxic."

40. Monsanto did not alter its advertising in the same manner in any state other than New York, and on information and belief it still has not done so as of today.

1 41. In 2009, France's highest court ruled that Monsanto had not told the truth about the safety  
2 of Roundup®. The French court affirmed an earlier judgment that Monsanto had falsely advertised  
3 its herbicide Roundup® as "biodegradable" and that it "left the soil clean."<sup>19</sup>

4 *Classification and Assessments of Glyphosate*

5 42. The IARC process for the classification of glyphosate followed IARC's stringent  
6 procedures for the evaluation of a chemical agent. Over time, the IARC Monograph program has  
7 reviewed 980 agents. Of those reviewed, it has determined 116 agents to be Group 1 (Known  
8 Human Carcinogens); 73 agents to be Group 2A (Probable Human Carcinogens); 287 agents to  
9 be Group 2B (Possible Human Carcinogens); 503 agents to be Group 3 (Not Classified); and one  
10 agent to be Probably Not Carcinogenic.

12 43. The established procedure for IARC Monograph evaluations is described in the IARC  
13 Programme's Preamble.<sup>20</sup> Evaluations are performed by panels of international experts, selected  
14 on the basis of their expertise and the absence of actual or apparent conflicts of interest.

15 44. One year before the Monograph meeting, the meeting is announced and there is a call both  
16 for data and for experts. Eight months before the Monograph meeting, the Working Group  
17 membership is selected and the sections of the Monograph are developed by the Working Group  
18 members. One month prior to the Monograph meeting, the call for data is closed and the various  
19 draft sections are distributed among Working Group members for review and comment. Finally,  
20  
21  
22

23 <sup>19</sup> *Monsanto Guilty in 'False Ad' Row*, BBC, Oct. 15, 2009, available at  
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8308903.stm>.

24 <sup>20</sup> World Health Org., *IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans: Preamble* (2006), available at <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Preamble/CurrentPreamble.pdf>.

1 at the Monograph meeting, the Working Group finalizes review of all literature, evaluates the  
2 evidence in each category, and completes the overall evaluation. Within two weeks after the  
3 Monograph meeting, the summary of the Working Group findings are published in *The Lancet*  
4 *Oncology*, and within a year after the meeting, the finalized Monograph is published.

5 45. In assessing an agent, the IARC Working Group reviews the following information: (a)  
6 human, experimental, and mechanistic data; (b) all pertinent epidemiological studies and cancer  
7 bioassays; and (c) representative mechanistic data. The studies must be publicly available and  
8 have sufficient detail for meaningful review, and reviewers cannot be associated with the  
9 underlying study.  
10

11 46. In March 2015, IARC reassessed glyphosate. The summary published in *The Lancet*  
12 *Oncology* reported that glyphosate is a Group 2A agent and probably carcinogenic in humans.

13 47. On July 29, 2015, IARC issued its Monograph for glyphosate, Monograph Volume 112.  
14 For Volume 112, a Working Group of 17 experts from 11 countries met at IARC from March 3-  
15 10, 2015 to assess the carcinogenicity of certain herbicides, including glyphosate. The March  
16 meeting culminated a nearly one year review and preparation by the IARC Secretariat and the  
17 Working Group, including a comprehensive review of the latest available scientific evidence.  
18 According to published procedures, the Working Group considered "reports that have been  
19 published or accepted for publication in the openly available scientific literature" as well as "data  
20 from governmental reports that are publicly available."  
21

22 48. The studies considered the following exposure groups: (1) occupational exposure of  
23 farmers and tree nursery workers in the United States, forestry workers in Canada and Finland  
24



1 and municipal weed-control workers in the United Kingdom; and (2) para-occupational exposure  
2 in farming families.

3 49. Glyphosate was identified as the second most used household herbicide in the United States  
4 for weed control between 2001 and 2007 and the most heavily used herbicide in the world in 2012.

5 50. Exposure pathways are identified as air (especially during spraying), water, and food.  
6 Community exposure to glyphosate is widespread and found in soil, air, surface water, and  
7 groundwater, as well as in food.

8  
9 51. The assessment of the IARC Working Group identified several case control studies of  
10 occupational exposure in the United States, Canada, and Sweden. These studies show a human  
11 health concern from agricultural and other work related exposure to glyphosate.

12 52. The IARC Working Group found an increased risk between exposure to glyphosate and  
13 NHL and several subtypes of NHL, and the increased risk persisted after adjustment for other  
14 pesticides.

15 53. The IARC Working Group also found that glyphosate caused DNA and chromosomal  
16 damage in human cells. One study in community residents reported increases in blood markers  
17 of chromosomal damage (micronuclei) after glyphosate formulations were sprayed.

18  
19 54. In male CD-1 mice, glyphosate induced a positive trend in the incidence of a rare tumor:  
20 renal tubule carcinoma. A second study reported a positive trend for haemangiosarcoma in male  
21 mice. Glyphosate increased pancreatic islet-cell adenoma in male rats in two studies. A  
22 glyphosate formulation promoted skin tumors in an initiation promotion study in mice.  
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1 55. The IARC Working Group also noted that glyphosate has been detected in the urine of  
2 agricultural workers, indicating absorption. Soil microbes degrade glyphosate to  
3 aminomethylphosphoric acid (AMPA). Blood AMPA detection after exposure suggests intestinal  
4 microbial metabolism in humans.

5 56. The IARC Working Group further found that glyphosate and glyphosate formulations  
6 induced DNA and chromosomal damage in mammals, and in human and animal cells in utero.

7 57. The IARC Working Group also noted genotoxic, hormonal, and enzymatic effects in  
8 mammals exposed to glyphosate.<sup>21</sup> Essentially, glyphosate inhibits the biosynthesis of aromatic  
9 amino acids, which leads to several metabolic disturbances, including the inhibition of protein and  
10 secondary product biosynthesis and general metabolic disruption.

11 58. The IARC Working Group also reviewed an Agricultural Health Study, consisting of a  
12 prospective cohort of 57,311 licensed pesticide applicators in Iowa and North Carolina.<sup>22</sup> While  
13 this study differed from others in that it was based on a self-administered questionnaire, the results  
14 support an association between glyphosate exposure and multiple myeloma, hairy cell leukemia  
15 (HCL), and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), in addition to several other cancers.

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17  
18 **Other Earlier Findings About Glyphosate's Dangers to Human Health**

19 59. The EPA has a technical fact sheet, as part of its Drinking Water and Health, National  
20 Primary Drinking Water Regulations publication, relating to glyphosate. This technical fact sheet  
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22 <sup>21</sup> Guyton et al., *Carcinogenicity of Tetrachlorvinphos, Parathion, Malathion, Diazinon &*  
23 *Glyphosate, supra* at 77.

24 <sup>22</sup> Anneclaire J. De Roos et al., *Cancer Incidence Among Glyphosate-Exposed Pesticide*  
25 *Applicators in the Agricultural Health Study*, 113 *Env'tl Health Perspectives* 49-54 (2005),  
available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1253709/pdf/ehp0113-000049.pdf>.

predates IARC's March 20, 2015 evaluation. The fact sheet describes the release patterns for glyphosate as follows:

### Release Patterns

Glyphosate is released to the environment in its use as an herbicide for controlling woody and herbaceous weeds on forestry, right-of-way, cropped and non-cropped sites.

These sites may be around water and in wetlands. It may also be released to the environment during its manufacture, formulation, transport, storage, disposal and cleanup, and from spills. Since glyphosate is not a listed chemical in the Toxics Release Inventory, data on releases during its manufacture and handling are not available.

Occupational workers and home gardeners may be exposed to glyphosate by inhalation and dermal contact during spraying, mixing, and cleanup. They may also be exposed by touching soil and plants to which glyphosate was applied. Occupational exposure may also occur during glyphosate's manufacture, transport storage, and disposal.<sup>23</sup>

60. In 1995, the Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides reports that in California, the state with the most comprehensive program for reporting of pesticide caused illness, glyphosate was the third most commonly reported cause of pesticide illness among agricultural workers.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency, *Technical Factsheet on: Glyphosate, supra.*

<sup>24</sup> Caroline Cox, *Glyphosate, Part 2: Human Exposure and Ecological Effects*, 15 J. PESTICIDE REFORM 4 (1995); W.S. Peas et al., *Preventing pesticide-related illness in California agriculture: Strategies and priorities. Environmental Health Policy Program Report*, Univ. of Cal. School of Public Health, Calif. Policy Seminar (1993).

1 *The Toxicity of Other Ingredients in Roundup®*

2 61. In addition to the toxicity of the active ingredient, glyphosate, several studies support the  
3 hypothesis that the glyphosate-based formulation in Defendant's Roundup® products is more  
4 dangerous and toxic than glyphosate alone. Indeed, as early as 1991, available evidence  
5 demonstrated that glyphosate formulations were significantly more toxic than glyphosate alone.<sup>25</sup>

6 62. In 2002, a study by Julie Marc, entitled "Pesticide Roundup Provokes Cell Division  
7 Dysfunction at the Level of CDK1/Cyclin B Activation," revealed that Roundup® causes delays  
8 in the cell cycles of sea urchins but that the same concentrations of glyphosate alone were  
9 ineffective and did not alter cell cycles.<sup>26</sup>

10 63. A 2004 study by Marc and others, entitled "Glyphosate-based pesticides affect cell cycle  
11 regulation," demonstrated a molecular link between glyphosate-based products and cell cycle  
12 dysregulation. The researchers noted that "cell cycle dysregulation is a hallmark of tumor cells  
13 and human cancer. Failure in the cell cycle checkpoints leads genomic instability and subsequent  
14 development of cancer from the initial affected cell." Further, "[s]ince cell cycle disorders such  
15 as cancer result from dysfunction of a unique cell, it was of interest to evaluate the threshold dose  
16 of glyphosate affecting the cells."<sup>27</sup>

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21 <sup>25</sup> Martinez, T.T. and K. Brown, *Oral and pulmonary toxicology of the surfactant used in Roundup herbicide*, PROC. WEST. PHARMACOL. SOC. 34:43-46 (1991).

22 <sup>26</sup> Julie Marc, et al., *Pesticide Roundup Provokes Cell Division Dysfunction at the Level of CDK1/Cyclin B Activation*, 15 CHEM. RES. TOXICOL. 326-331 (2002), available at  
23 <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/tx015543g>.

24 <sup>27</sup> Julie Marc, et al., *Glyphosate-based pesticides affect cell cycle regulation*, 96 BIOLOGY OF THE CELL 245, 245-249 (2004), available at  
25 <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1016/j.biocel.2003.11.010/epdf>.

64. In 2005, a study by Francisco Peixoto, entitled "Comparative effects of the Roundup and glyphosate on mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation," demonstrated that Roundup®'s effects on rat liver mitochondria are far more toxic than equal concentrations of glyphosate alone. The Peixoto study further suggested that the harmful effects of Roundup® on mitochondrial bioenergetics could not be exclusively attributed to glyphosate but could be the result of other chemicals, such as the surfactant POEA, or in the alternative, due to a potential synergic effect between glyphosate and other ingredients in the Roundup® formulation.<sup>28</sup>

65. In 2009, Nora Benachour and Gilles-Eric Seralini published a study examining the effects of Roundup® and glyphosate on human umbilical, embryonic, and placental cells. The study tested dilution levels of Roundup® and glyphosate that were far below agricultural recommendations, corresponding with low levels of residue in food. The researchers ultimately concluded that supposed "inert" ingredients, and possibly POEA, alter human cell permeability and amplify toxicity of glyphosate alone. The researchers further suggested that assessments of glyphosate toxicity should account for the presence of adjuvants or additional chemicals used in the formulation of the complete pesticide. The study confirmed that the adjuvants present in Roundup® are not, in fact, inert and that Roundup® is potentially far more toxic than its active ingredient glyphosate alone.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Francisco Peixoto, *Comparative effects of the Roundup and glyphosate on mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation*, 61 CHEMOSPHERE 1115, 1122 (2005), available at [https://www.researchgate.net/publications/7504567\\_Comparative\\_effects\\_of\\_the\\_Roundup\\_and\\_glyphosate\\_on\\_mitochondrial\\_oxidative\\_phosphorylation](https://www.researchgate.net/publications/7504567_Comparative_effects_of_the_Roundup_and_glyphosate_on_mitochondrial_oxidative_phosphorylation).

<sup>29</sup> Nora Benachour, et al., *Glyphosate Formulations Induce Apoptosis and Necrosis in Human Umbilical, Embryonic, and Placental Cells*, 22 CHEM. RES. TOXICOL. 97-105 (2008), available at <http://big.assets.huffingtonpost.com/france.pdf>.

1 66. The results of these studies were at all times available to Defendant. Defendant thus knew  
2 or should have known that Roundup® is more toxic than glyphosate alone and that safety studies  
3 of Roundup®, Roundup®'s adjuvants and "inert" ingredients, and/or the surfactant POEA were  
4 necessary to protect Plaintiff from Roundup®.

5 67. Despite its knowledge that Roundup® is considerably more dangerous than glyphosate  
6 alone, Defendant continued to promote Roundup® as safe.

7 **Recent Worldwide Bans on Roundup®/Glyphosate**  
8

9 68. Several countries around the world have instituted bans on the sale of Roundup® and other  
10 glyphosate-containing herbicides, both before and since IARC first announced its assessment for  
11 glyphosate in march 2015, and more countries undoubtedly will follow suit as the dangers of the  
12 use of Roundup® become more widely known. The Netherlands issued a ban on all glyphosate-  
13 based herbicides in April 2014, including Roundup®, which took effect at the end of 2015. In  
14 issuing the ban, the Dutch Parliament member who introduced the successful legislation stated:  
15 "Agricultural pesticides in user-friendly packaging are sold in abundance to private persons. In  
16 garden centers, Roundup® is promoted as harmless, but unsuspecting customers have no idea what  
17 the risks of this product are. Especially children are sensitive to toxic substances and should  
18 therefore not be exposed to it."<sup>30</sup>  
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24 <sup>30</sup> *Holland's Parliament Bans Glyphosate Herbicides*, The Real Agenda, April 14, 2014,  
25 available at <http://real-agenda.com/hollands-parliament-bans-glyphosate-herbicides/>.

69. The Brazilian Public Prosecutor in the Federal District requested that the Brazilian Justice Department suspend the use of glyphosate.<sup>31</sup>

70. France banned the private sale of Roundup® and glyphosate following the IARC assessment for Glyphosate.<sup>32</sup>

71. Bermuda banned both the private and commercial sale of glyphosates, including Roundup®. The Bermuda government explained its ban as follows: "Following a recent scientific study carried out by a leading cancer agency, the importation of weed spray 'Roundup' has been suspended."<sup>33</sup>

72. The Sri Lankan government banned the private and commercial use of glyphosate, particularly out of concern that glyphosate has been linked to fatal kidney disease in agricultural workers.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Christina Sarich, *Brazil's Public Prosecutor Wants to Ban Monsanto's Chemicals Following Recent Glyphosate-Cancer Link*, GLOBAL RESEARCH, MAY 14, 2015, available at <http://www.globalresearch.ca/brazils-public-prosecutor-wants-to-ban-monsantos-chemicals-following-recent-glyphosate-cancer-link/5449440>; see Ministério Público Federal, *MPF/DF reforça pedido para que glifosato seja banido do Mercado nacional*, April 14, 2015, available at [http://noticias.pgr.mpf.mp.br/noticias/noticias-do-site/copy\\_of\\_meio-ambiente-e-patrimonio-cultural/mpf-df-reforca-pedido-para-que-glifosato-seja-banido-do-mercado-nacional](http://noticias.pgr.mpf.mp.br/noticias/noticias-do-site/copy_of_meio-ambiente-e-patrimonio-cultural/mpf-df-reforca-pedido-para-que-glifosato-seja-banido-do-mercado-nacional).

<sup>32</sup> Zoe Schlanger, *France Bans Sales of Monsanto's Roundup in Garden Centers, 3 Months After U.N. Calls it "Probable Carcinogen"*, NEWSWEEK, JUNE 15, 2015, available at <http://www.newsweek.com/france-bans-sale-monsantos-roundup-garden-cenens-after-un-names-it-probable-343311>.

<sup>33</sup> *Health Minister: Importation of Roundup Weed Spray Suspended*, Today in Bermuda, May 11, 2015, available at <http://www.todayinbermuda.com/news/health/item/1471-health-minister-importation-of-roundup-weed-spray-suspended>.

<sup>34</sup> *Sri Lanka's New President Puts Immediate Ban on Glyphosate Herbicides*, Sustainable Pulse, May 25, 2015, available at <http://sustainablepulse.com/2015/05/25/sri-lankas-new-president-puts-immediate-ban-on-glyphosate-herbicides/#.VeduYk3bKAw>.

73. The government of Columbia announced its ban on using Roundup® and glyphosate to destroy illegal plantations of coca, the raw ingredient for cocaine, because of the WHO's finding that glyphosate is probably carcinogenic.<sup>35</sup>

**Proposition 65 Listing**

74. On September 4, 2015, California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA") published a notice of intent to include glyphosate on the state's list of known carcinogens under Proposition 65.<sup>36</sup> California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (informally known as "Proposition 65"), requires the state to maintain and, at least, once a year, revise and republish a list of chemicals "known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity."<sup>37</sup> The OEHHA determined that glyphosate met the criteria for the listing mechanism under the Labor Code following IARC's assessment of the chemical.<sup>38</sup>

75. The listing process under the Labor Code is essentially automatic. The list of known carcinogens, at a minimum, must include substances identified by reference in Labor Code § 6382(b)(1). That section of the Labor Code identifies "[s]ubstances listed as human or animal

<sup>35</sup> *Columbia to ban coca spraying herbicide glyphosate*, BBC, May 10, 2015, available at <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-32677411>.

<sup>36</sup> Cal. Env'tl. Prot. Agency Office of Env'tl. Health Hazard Assessment, Notice of Intent to List Chemicals by the Labor Code Mechanism: Tetrachlorvinphos, Parathion, Malathion, Glyphosate (Sept. 4, 2015), available at [http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/CRNR\\_notices/admin\\_listing/intent\\_to\\_list/pdf\\_zip/090415NOIL\\_LCSet27.pdf](http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/CRNR_notices/admin_listing/intent_to_list/pdf_zip/090415NOIL_LCSet27.pdf).

<sup>37</sup> *Frequently Asked Questions*, STATE OF CAL. DEPT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, available at <http://oag.ca.gov/prop65/faq>.

<sup>38</sup> Cal. Env'tl. Prot. Agency Office of Env'tl. Health Hazard Assessment, Notice of Intent to List Chemicals by the Labor Code Mechanism: Tetrachlorvinphos, Parathion, Malathion, Glyphosate (Sept. 4, 2015), available at [http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/CRNR\\_notices/admin\\_listing/intent\\_to\\_list/pdf\\_zip/090415NOIL\\_LCSet27.pdf](http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/CRNR_notices/admin_listing/intent_to_list/pdf_zip/090415NOIL_LCSet27.pdf).



1 carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).” IARC’s classification  
2 of glyphosate as a Group 2A chemical (“probably carcinogenic to humans”) therefore triggered  
3 the listing.

4 76. A business that deploys a listed chemical in its products must provide “clear and reasonable  
5 warnings” to the public prior to exposure to the chemical. To be clear and reasonable, a warning  
6 must “(1) clearly communicate that the chemical is known to cause cancer, and/or birth defects or  
7 other reproductive harm; and (2) effectively reach the person before exposure.”<sup>39</sup> The law also  
8 prohibits the discharge of listed chemicals into drinking water.  
9

10 77. Monsanto disputed the listing decision and, in January 2016, filed a lawsuit against  
11 OEHHA and the agency’s acting director, Lauren Zeise, in California state court, seeking  
12 declaratory and injunctive relief to prevent OEHHA from listing glyphosate.<sup>40</sup>

13 78. Monsanto alleged that OEHHA’s exclusive reliance on the IARC decision signified that  
14 “OEHHA effectively elevated the determination of an ad hoc committee of an unelected, foreign  
15 body, which answers to no United States official (let alone any California state official), over the  
16 conclusions of its own scientific experts.”<sup>41</sup> Monsanto further alleged that the Labor Code listing  
17 mechanism presented various constitutional violations because it “effectively empowers an  
18 unelected, undemocratic, unaccountable, and foreign body to make laws applicable in  
19  
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21 <sup>39</sup> *Frequently Asked Questions*, STATE OF CAL. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF  
22 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, *supra*.

23 <sup>40</sup> Monsanto Company’s Verified Petition for Writ of Mandate and Complaint for Preliminary  
24 and Permanent Injunctive and Declaratory Relief, *Monsanto Co. v. Office of the Env’tl Health*  
Hazard Assessment, et al., No. 16-CECG-00183 (Cal. Super. Ct.), available at  
<http://www.monsanto.com/files/documents/monvoehha.pdf>.

<sup>41</sup> *Id.* at 2.

California.”<sup>42</sup> Among other things, Monsanto argued that Proposition 65’s requirement to provide a “clear and reasonable warning” to consumers that the chemical is a known carcinogen would damage its reputation and violate its First Amendment rights.<sup>43</sup>

#### EFSA Report on Glyphosate

79. On November 12, 2015, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the European Union’s primary agency for food safety, reported on its evaluation of the Renewal Assessment Report (RAR) on glyphosate.<sup>44</sup> The Rapporteur Member State assigned to glyphosate, the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR), had produced the RAR as part of the renewal process for glyphosate in the EU.

80. BfR sent its draft RAR to EFSA and the RAR underwent a peer review process by EFSA, other member states, and industry groups. As part of the on-going peer review of Germany’s reevaluation of glyphosate, EFSA had also received a second mandate from the European Commission to consider IARC’s findings regarding the potential carcinogenicity of glyphosate and glyphosate-containing products.

81. Based on a review of the RAR, which included data from industry submitted unpublished studies, EFSA sent its own report (“Conclusion”) to the European Commission, finding that “glyphosate is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic hazard to humans and the evidence does not support classification with regard to its carcinogenic potential according to Regulation (EC) No

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<sup>42</sup> *Id.* at 3.

<sup>43</sup> *Id.*

<sup>44</sup> European Food Safety Auth., Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance glyphosate, available at [http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/scientific\\_output/files/main\\_documents/4302.pdf](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/scientific_output/files/main_documents/4302.pdf).

1 1272/2008.”<sup>45</sup> EFSA therefore disagreed with IARC: glyphosate was not genotoxic and did not  
2 present a carcinogenic threat to humans.

3 82. In explaining why its results departed from IARC’s conclusion, EFSA drew a distinction  
4 between the EU and IARC approaches to the study and classification of chemicals.<sup>46</sup> Although  
5 IARC examined “both glyphosate – an active substance – and glyphosate-based formulations,  
6 grouping all formulations regardless of their composition,” EFSA explained that it considered  
7 only glyphosate and that its assessment focuses on “each individual chemical, and each marketed  
8 mixture separately.”<sup>47</sup> IARC, on the other hand, “assesses generic agents, including groups of  
9 related chemicals, as well as occupational or environmental exposure, and cultural or behavioural  
10 practices.”<sup>48</sup> EFSA accorded greater weight to studies conducted with glyphosate alone than  
11 studies of formulated products.<sup>49</sup>

13 83. EFSA went further and noted:

14 [A]lthough some studies suggest that certain glyphosate-based formulations may be  
15 genotoxic (i.e. damaging to DNA), others that look solely at the active substance  
16 glyphosate do not show this effect. It is likely, therefore, that *the genotoxic effects*  
17 *observed in some glyphosate-based formulations are related to the other constituents*  
18 *or “co-formulants”*. Similarly, certain glyphosate-based formulations display higher  
19  
20

21 <sup>45</sup> *Id.*

22 <sup>46</sup> EFSA Fact Sheet: Glyphosate, EFSA, available at  
[http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/corporate\\_publications/files/efsaxplainsglyphosate151112en.pdf](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/corporate_publications/files/efsaxplainsglyphosate151112en.pdf).

23 <sup>47</sup> *Id.*

24 <sup>48</sup> *Id.*

25 <sup>49</sup> *Id.*

1 toxicity than that of the active ingredient, presumably because of the presence of co-  
2 formulants. In its assessment, *EFSA proposes that the toxicity of each pesticide*  
3 *formulation and in particular its genotoxic potential should be further considered*  
4 *and addressed by Member State authorities while they re-assess uses of glyphosate-*  
5 *based formulations in their own territories.*<sup>50</sup> (Emphasis added)

6 84. Notwithstanding its conclusion, EFSA did set exposure levels for glyphosate. Specifically,  
7 EFSA proposed an acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 0.5 mg/kg of body weight per day; an acute  
8 reference dose (ARfD) of 0.5 mg/kg of body weight; and an acceptable operator exposure level  
9 (AOEL) of 0.1 mg/kg bw per day.<sup>51</sup>

10  
11 **Leading Scientists Dispute EFSA's Conclusion**

12 85. On November 27, 2015, 96 independent academic and governmental scientists from around  
13 the world submitted an open letter to the EU health commissioner, Vytenis Andriukaitis.<sup>52</sup> The  
14 scientists expressed their strong concerns and urged the commissioner to disregard the “flawed”  
15 EFSA report, arguing that “the BfR decision is not credible because it is not supported by the  
16 evidence and it was not reached in an open and transparent manner.”<sup>53</sup>

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20 <sup>50</sup> *Id.*

21 <sup>51</sup> European Food Safety Auth., Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment  
of the active substance glyphosate, *supra*.

22 <sup>52</sup> Letter from Christopher J. Portier et al. to Commission Vytenis Andriukaitis, Open letter:  
Review of the Carcinogenicity of Glyphosate by EFSA and BfR (Nov. 27, 2015), available at  
23 <http://www.seit.de/wissen/umwelt/2015-11/glyphosat-offener-brief.pdf> and  
24 [http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jan/13/eu-scientists-in-row-over-safety-of-](http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jan/13/eu-scientists-in-row-over-safety-of-glyphosate-weedkiller)  
[glyphosate-weedkiller.](http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jan/13/eu-scientists-in-row-over-safety-of-glyphosate-weedkiller)

25 <sup>53</sup> *Id.*

1 86. Signatories to the letter included Dr. Christopher J. Portier, Ph.D., and other renowned  
2 international experts in the field, some of whom were part of the IARC Working Group assigned  
3 to glyphosate.

4 87. In an exhaustive and careful examination, the scientists scrutinized EFSA's conclusions  
5 and outlined why the IARC Working Group decision was "by far the more credible":

6 The IARC WG decision was reached relying on open and transparent procedures by  
7 independent scientists who completed thorough conflict-of-interest statements and  
8 were not affiliated or financially supported in any way by the chemical manufacturing  
9 industry. It is fully referenced and depends entirely on reports published in the open,  
10 peer-reviewed biomedical literature. It is part of a long tradition of deeply researched  
11 and highly credible reports on the carcinogenicity of hundreds of chemicals issued over  
12 the past four decades by IARC and used today by international agencies and regulatory  
13 bodies around the world as a basis for risk assessment, regulation and public health  
14 policy.<sup>54</sup>

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16  
17 88. With respect to human data, the scientists pointed out that EFSA agreed with IARC that  
18 there was "*limited evidence* of carcinogenicity" for non-Hodgkin lymphoma but EFSA  
19 nonetheless dismissed an association between glyphosate exposure and carcinogenicity. IARC  
20 applies three levels of evidence in its analyses of human data, including sufficient evidence and  
21 limited evidence. EFSA's ultimate conclusion that "there was no unequivocal evidence for a clear  
22 and strong association of NHL with glyphosate" was misleading because it was tantamount to  
23

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24 <sup>54</sup> *Id.*

1 IARC's highest level of evidence: "sufficient evidence," which means that a causal relationship  
2 has been established. However, the scientists argued, "[l]egitimate public health concerns arise  
3 when 'causality is credible,' i.e., when there is *limited evidence*."<sup>55</sup>

4 89. Among its many other deficiencies, EFSA's conclusions regarding animal carcinogenicity  
5 data were "scientifically unacceptable," particularly in BfR's use of historical control data and in  
6 its trend analysis. Indeed, BfR's analysis directly contradicted the Organisation for Economic  
7 Co-operation and Development ("OECD") testing guidelines while citing and purporting to  
8 follow those same guidelines. For instance, the EFSA report dismisses observed trends in tumor  
9 incidence "because there are no individual treatment groups that are significantly different from  
10 controls and because the maximum observed response is reportedly within the range of the  
11 historical control data." However, according to the scientists, concurrent controls are  
12 recommended over historical controls in all guidelines, scientific reports, and publications, and,  
13 if it is employed, historical control data "should be from studies in the same timeframe, for the  
14 same exact animal strain, preferably from the same laboratory or the same supplier and preferably  
15 reviewed by the same pathologist." BfR's use of historical control data violated these precautions:  
16 "only a single study used the same mouse strain as the historical controls, but was reported more  
17 than 10 years after the historical control dataset was developed." Further deviating from sound  
18 scientific practices, the data used by the BfR came from studies in seven different laboratories.  
19 The scientists concluded:  
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24 <sup>55</sup> *Id.*

1 BfR reported seven positive mouse studies with three studies showing increases in renal  
2 tumors, two with positive findings for hemangiosarcomas, and two with positive findings  
3 for malignant lymphomas. BfR additionally reported two positive findings for tumors in  
4 rats. Eliminating the inappropriate use of historical data, the unequivocal conclusion is  
5 that these are not negative studies, but in fact document the carcinogenicity of glyphosate  
6 in laboratory animals.<sup>56</sup>

7  
8 90. The letter also critiqued the EFSA report's lack of transparency and the opacity  
9 surrounding the data cited in the report: "citations for almost all of the references, even those from  
10 the open scientific literature, have been redacted from the document" and "there are no authors or  
11 contributors listed for either document, a requirement for publication in virtually all scientific  
12 journals." Because BfR relied on unpublished, confidential industry provided studies, it is  
13 "impossible for any scientist not associated with BfR to review this conclusion with scientific  
14 confidence."<sup>57</sup>

15  
16 91. On March 3, 2016, the letter was published in the Journal of Epidemiology & Community  
17 Health.<sup>58</sup>

18 **Statement of Concern Regarding Glyphosate-Based Herbicides**

19 92. On February 17, 2016, a consensus statement published in the journal Environmental  
20 Health, entitled "Concerns over use of glyphosate-based herbicides and risks associated with  
21

22 <sup>56</sup> *Id.*

23 <sup>57</sup> *Id.*

24 <sup>58</sup> Christopher J. Portier, et al., *Differences in the carcinogenic evaluation of glyphosate between*  
25 *the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the European Food Safety*  
*Authority (EFSA)*, JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY & CMTY. HEALTH, Marc. 3, 2016,  
available at <http://jech.bmj.com/content/early/2016/03/03/jech-2015-207005.full>.

1 exposures: a consensus statement,” assessed the safety of glyphosate-based herbicides (GBHs).<sup>59</sup>  
2 The paper’s “focus is on the unanticipated effects arising from the worldwide increase in use of  
3 GBHs, coupled with recent discoveries about the toxicity and human health risks stemming from  
4 use of GBHs.”<sup>60</sup> The researchers drew seven factual conclusions about GBHs:

- 5 1. GBHs are the most heavily applied herbicide in the world and usage continues to  
6 rise;
- 7 2. Worldwide, GBHs often contaminate drinking water sources, precipitation, and air,  
8 especially in agricultural regions;
- 9 3. The half-life of glyphosate in water and soil is longer than previously recognized;
- 10 4. Glyphosate and its metabolites are widely present in the global soybean supply;
- 11 5. Human exposures to GBHs are rising;
- 12 6. Glyphosate is now authoritatively classified as a probable human carcinogen; and
- 13 7. Regulatory estimates of tolerable daily intakes for glyphosate in the United States  
14 and European Union are based on outdated science.<sup>61</sup>

15  
16  
17 93. The researchers noted that GBH use has increased approximately 100-fold since the 1970s.  
18 Furthermore, far from posing a limited hazard to vertebrates, as previously believed, two decades  
19 of evidence demonstrated that “several vertebrate pathways are likely targets of action, including  
20  
21

22 <sup>59</sup> John P. Myers, et al., *Concerns over use of glyphosate-based herbicides and risks associated*  
23 *with exposures: a consensus statement*, Environmental Health (2016), available at  
<http://ehjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12940-016-0117-0>.

24 <sup>60</sup> *Id.*

25 <sup>61</sup> *Id.*



1 hepatorenal damage, effects on nutrient balance through glyphosate chelating action and  
2 endocrine disruption.”<sup>62</sup>

3 94. The paper attributed uncertainties in current assessments of glyphosate formulations to the  
4 fact that “[t]he full list of chemicals in most commercial GBHs is protected as ‘commercial  
5 business information,’ despite the universally accepted relevance of such information to scientists  
6 hoping to conduct an accurate risk assessment of these herbicide formulations.” Further, the  
7 researchers argue, “[t]he distinction in regulatory review and decision processes between ‘active’  
8 and ‘inert’ ingredients has no toxicological justification, given increasing evidence that several  
9 so-called ‘inert’ adjuvants are toxic in their own right.”<sup>63</sup>

10  
11 95. Among various implications, the researchers conclude that “existing toxicological data and  
12 risk assessments are not sufficient to infer that GBHs, as currently used, are safe.” Further, “GBH-  
13 product formulations are more potent, or toxic, than glyphosate alone to a wide array of non-target  
14 organisms including mammals, aquatic insects, and fish.” Accordingly, “risk assessments of  
15 GBHs that are based on studies quantifying the impacts of glyphosate alone underestimate both  
16 toxicity and exposure, and thus risk.” The paper concludes that this “shortcoming has repeatedly  
17 led regulators to set inappropriately high exposure thresholds.”<sup>64</sup>

18  
19 96. The researchers also critique the current practice of regulators who largely rely on  
20 “unpublished, non-peer reviewed data generated by the registrants” but ignore “published research  
21 because it often uses standards and procedures to assess quality that are different from those  
22

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23 <sup>62</sup> *Id.*

24 <sup>63</sup> *Id.*

25 <sup>64</sup> *Id.*

1 codified in regulatory agency data requirements, which largely focus on avoiding fraud.” In the  
2 researchers’ view, “[s]cientists independent of the registrants should conduct regulatory tests of  
3 GBHs that include glyphosate alone, as well as GBH-product formulations.”<sup>65</sup>

4 97. The researchers also call for greater inclusion of GBHs in government-led toxicology  
5 testing programs:

6 [A] fresh and independent examination of GBH toxicity should be undertaken, and . . .  
7 this re-examination be accompanied by systematic efforts by relevant agencies to  
8 monitor GBH levels in people and in the food supply, none of which are occurring  
9 today. The U.S. National Toxicology Program should prioritize a thorough  
10 toxicological assessment of the multiple pathways now identified as potentially  
11 vulnerable of GBHs.<sup>66</sup>

12  
13 98. The researchers suggest that, in order to fill the gap created by an absence of government  
14 funds to support research on GBHs, regulators could adopt a system through which manufacturers  
15 fund the registration process and the necessary testing:

16  
17 “[W]e recommend that a system be put in place through which manufacturers of GBHs  
18 provide funds to the appropriate regulatory body as part or routine registration actions  
19 and fees. Such funds should then be transferred to appropriate government research  
20 institutes, or to an agency experienced in the award of competitive grants. In either  
21 case, funds would be made available to independent scientists to conduct the  
22 appropriate long-term (minimum 2 years) safety studies in recognized animal model  
23 systems. A thorough and modern assessment of GBH toxicity will encompass potential  
24 endocrine disruption, impacts on the gut microbiome, carcinogenicity, and  
25 multigenerational effects looking at reproductive capability and frequency of birth  
defects.”<sup>67</sup>

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23 <sup>65</sup> *Id.*

24 <sup>66</sup> *Id.*

25 <sup>67</sup> *Id.*

1 **FDA Announces Testing of Glyphosate Residue in Foods**

2 99. On February 17, 2016, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") announced that,  
3 for the first time in its history, the agency planned to start testing certain foods for glyphosate  
4 residues. FDA spokeswoman Lauren Sucher explained: "The agency is now considering  
5 assignments for Fiscal year 2016 to measure glyphosate in soybeans, corn, milk, and eggs, among  
6 other potential foods."<sup>68</sup>

7 100. In 2014, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) had severely rebuked the FDA  
8 for its failures to both monitor for pesticide residue, including that of glyphosate, and to disclose  
9 the limitations of its monitoring and testing efforts to the public.<sup>69</sup> The GAO had cited numerous  
10 undisclosed deficiencies in the FDA's process, specifically highlighting its omission of glyphosate  
11 testing.  
12

13 101. Indeed, in the past, both the FDA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) had  
14 routinely excluded glyphosate from their testing for the residues of hundreds of other pesticides,  
15 on the rationale that it was too expensive and unnecessary to protect public health. Ms. Sucher,  
16 the FDA spokeswoman, however, now states that "the agency has developed 'streamlined  
17 methods' for testing for the weed killer."<sup>70</sup>  
18  
19  
20

21 <sup>68</sup> Carey Gillam, *FDA to Start Testing for Glyphosate in Food*, TIME, Feb. 17, 2016, available  
22 at <http://time.com/4227500/fda-glyphosate-testing/?xid=tcoshare>.

23 <sup>69</sup> U.S. GOV'T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, GAO-15-38, FDA AND USDA SHOULD  
24 STRENGTHEN PESTICIDE RESIDUE MONITORING PROGRAMS AND FURTHER  
DISCLOSE MONITORING LIMITATIONS (2014), available at  
<http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-38>.

25 <sup>70</sup> Gillam, *supra* note 68.

1 102. The FDA's move is significant as the agency possesses enforcement authority and can seek  
2 action if pesticide residues exceed enforcement guidelines.<sup>71</sup>

3 **European Union Vote on Glyphosate Renewal**

4 103. The license for glyphosate in the European Union (EU) was set to expire on June 30, 2016.

5 104. Without an extension of the license, Monsanto's Roundup® and other glyphosate-based  
6 herbicides faced a general phase out in EU markets.<sup>72</sup>

7 105. In the months leading up to the license expiration date, protracted meetings and votes  
8 among national experts from the 28 EU Member States failed to produce agreement on an  
9 extension.  
10

11 106. For instance, on March 4, 2016, *The Guardian* reported that France, the Netherlands, and  
12 Sweden did not support EFSA's assessment that glyphosate was harmless.<sup>73</sup> The paper quoted  
13 the Swedish environment minister, Åsa Romson, as stating: "We won't take risks with glyphosate  
14 and we don't think that the analysis done so far is good enough. We will propose that no decision  
15 is taken until further analysis has been done and the Efsa scientists have been more transparent  
16 about their considerations."<sup>74</sup>  
17  
18  
19

20 <sup>71</sup> *Id.*; Pesticide Q&A, U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, available at  
<http://www.fda.gov/Food/FoodborneIllnessContaminants/Pesticides/ucml14958.htm>.

21 <sup>72</sup> Philip Blenkinsop, Alissa de Carbonnel & Barbara Lewis European, *Commission to extend*  
*glyphosate license for 18 months*, REUTERS, June 28, 2016, available at  
22 <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-eu-glyphosate-idUSKCN0ZE25B>.

23 <sup>73</sup> Arthur Neslen, *EU States rebel against plans to relicense weedkiller glyphosate*, THE  
GUARDIAN, Mar. 4, 2016, available at  
24 <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/04/eu-states-rebel-against-plans-to-relicense-weedkiller-glyphosate>.

25 <sup>74</sup> *Id.*

1 107. The Netherlands argued that relicensing should be placed on hold until after a separate  
2 evaluation of glyphosate's toxicity can be conducted.<sup>75</sup> Leading up to the vote, Italy joined the  
3 other EU states in opposing the license renewal, citing health concerns.<sup>76</sup>

4 108. On June 6, 2016, Member States voted but failed to reach a qualified majority in favor or  
5 against the re-authorization of glyphosate.<sup>77</sup>

6 109. On June 29, 2016, the EU Commission extended the European license for glyphosate for  
7 18 months to allow the European Chemical Agency to rule on the safety of the chemical, which  
8 is expected by the end of 2017.<sup>78</sup>

9 110. On July 11, 2016, the EU voted in favor of a proposal to restrict the conditions of use of  
10 glyphosate in the EU, including a ban on common co-formulant POE-tallowamine (POEA) from  
11 all glyphosate-based herbicides, including Roundup®.<sup>79</sup>

12 111. These restrictions, which are non-binding on the EU states, are expected to apply until the  
13 European Chemicals Agency issues an opinion on the chemical's safety.<sup>80</sup>  
14  
15

16 <sup>75</sup> Arthur Neslen, *Vote on Controversial weedkiller's European license postponed*, THE  
17 GUARDIAN, Mar. 8, 2016, available at  
[http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/08/eu-vote-on-controversial-weedkiller-](http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/08/eu-vote-on-controversial-weedkiller-license-postponced-glyphosate)  
18 [license-postponced-glyphosate](http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/08/eu-vote-on-controversial-weedkiller-license-postponced-glyphosate).

19 <sup>76</sup> *Id.*

20 <sup>77</sup> Manon Flausch, *Commission prolongs glyphosate license by 18 months*, EURACTIV, June  
21 29, 2016, available at [http://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/commission-](http://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/commission-prolongs-glyphosate-license-by-18-months/)  
22 [prolongs-glyphosate-license-by-18-months/](http://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/commission-prolongs-glyphosate-license-by-18-months/)

23 <sup>78</sup> Arthur Neslen, *Controversial chemical in Roundup weedkiller escapes immediate ban*, THE  
24 GUARDIAN, June 29, 2016, available at  
[http://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/29/controversial-chemical-roundup-weedkiller-](http://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/29/controversial-chemical-roundup-weedkiller-escapes-immediate-ban)  
25 [escapes-immediate-ban](http://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/29/controversial-chemical-roundup-weedkiller-escapes-immediate-ban).

<sup>79</sup> Sarantis Michalopoulos, *EU agrees ban on glyphosate co-formulant*, EURACTIV, July 11,  
2016, available at [http://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/eu-agrees-ban-on-](http://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/eu-agrees-ban-on-glyphosate-coformulant/?nl_ref=16562829)  
[glyphosate-coformulant/?nl\\_ref=16562829](http://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/eu-agrees-ban-on-glyphosate-coformulant/?nl_ref=16562829).

<sup>80</sup> See Arthur Neslen, *Controversial chemical in Roundup weedkiller escapes immediate ban*,  
THE GUARDIAN, June 29, 2016.

**Plaintiff Ray D. Harry's Exposure to Roundup®**

112. Ray D. Harry used Roundup® for at least 23 years on his property in South Dakota and Iowa.

113. Mr. Harry frequently purchased Roundup® in its liquid form in South Dakota and Iowa.

114. In September 2017, doctors diagnosed Mr. Harry with Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

115. Since his diagnosis, Mr. Harry has been treated for the cancer.

116. During the entire time in which Mr. Harry was exposed to Roundup®, he did not know that exposure to Roundup® was injurious to his health or the health of others.

117. Mr. Harry first learned that exposure to Roundup® can cause NHL and other serious illnesses sometime after July 29, 2015, when IARC first published its evaluation of glyphosate.

**TOLLING OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS  
DISCOVERY RULE TOLLING**

118. Plaintiff had no way of knowing about the risk of serious illness associated with the use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate. The earliest date one could have learned of the link would have been after IARC released its formal assessment of glyphosate in July 2015. This is the quintessential case for tolling.

119. Within the time period of any applicable statutes of limitations, Plaintiff could not have discovered, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate is injurious to human health.

120. Plaintiff did not discover, and did not know of facts that would cause a reasonable person to suspect, the risks associated with the use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate; nor

1 would a reasonable and diligent investigation by him have disclosed that Roundup® and  
2 glyphosate would cause his illness.

3 121. For these reasons, all applicable statutes of limitations have been tolled by operation of the  
4 discovery rule with respect to Plaintiff's claim.

5 **Fraudulent Concealment Tolling**

6 122. All applicable statutes of limitations have also been tolled by Monsanto's knowing and  
7 active fraudulent concealment and denial of the facts alleged herein throughout the time period  
8 relevant to this action.

9  
10 123. Instead of disclosing critical safety information about Roundup® and glyphosate, Monsanto  
11 has consistently and falsely represented the safety of its Roundup® products.

12 **Estoppel**

13 124. Monsanto was under a continuous duty to disclose to consumers, users and other person  
14 coming into contact with its products, including Plaintiff, accurate safety information concerning  
15 its products and the risks associated with the use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate.

16  
17 125. Instead, Monsanto knowingly, affirmatively, and actively concealed safety information  
18 concerning Roundup® and glyphosate and the serious risks associated with the use of and/or  
19 exposure to its products.

20 126. Based on the foregoing, Monsanto is estopped from relying on any statutes of limitations  
21 in defense of this action.

**COUNT ONE  
STRICT LIABILITY  
(DESIGN DEFECT)**

127. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein, and further alleges:

128. Plaintiff brings this strict liability claim against Defendant for defective design.

129. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant engaged in the business of testing, developing, designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling, distributing, and promoting Roundup® products, which are defective and unreasonably dangerous to consumers, users and other persons coming into contact with them, including Plaintiff, thereby placing Roundup® products into the stream of commerce. These actions were under the ultimate control and supervision of Defendant.

130. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant designed, researched, developed, formulated, manufactured, produced, tested, assembled, labeled, advertised, promoted, marketed, sold and distributed the Roundup® products used by Plaintiff and/or to which Plaintiff was exposed, as described above.

131. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant's Roundup® products were manufactured, designed and labeled in an unsafe, defective, and inherently dangerous manner that was dangerous for use by or exposure to the public, and, in particular, Plaintiff.

132. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant's Roundup® products reached the intended consumers, handlers, and users or other persons coming into contact with these products in Illinois and throughout the United States, including Plaintiff without substantial change in their condition as designed, manufactured, sold, distributed, labeled, and marketed by Defendants.



1 133. Defendant's Roundup® products, as researched, tested, developed, designed, licensed,  
2 formulated, manufactured, packaged, labeled, distributed, sold, and marketed by Defendant, were  
3 defective in design and formulation in that when they left the hands of the Defendant's  
4 manufacturers and/or suppliers, they were unreasonably dangerous because they were not as safe  
5 as an ordinary consumer would expect when used in an intended or reasonably foreseeable  
6 manner.

7 134. Defendant's Roundup® products, as researched, tested, developed, designed, licensed,  
8 formulated, manufactured, packaged, labeled, distributed, sold, and marketed by Defendant, were  
9 defective in design and formulation in that when they left the hands of Defendants' manufacturers  
10 and/or suppliers, the foreseeable risks associated with these products' reasonably foreseeable uses  
11 exceeded the alleged benefits associated with their design and formulation.

12 135. Therefore, at all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant's Roundup® products, as  
13 researched, tested, developed, designed, licensed, manufactured, packaged, labeled, distributed,  
14 sold and marketed by Defendant, were defective in design and formulation, in one or more of the  
15 following ways:  
16

- 17
- 18 a) When placed in the stream of commerce, Defendant's Roundup® products were  
19 defective in design and formulation, and, consequently, dangerous to an extent  
20 beyond that which an ordinary consumer would expect.
  - 21 b) When placed in the stream of commerce, Defendant's Roundup® products were  
22 unreasonably dangerous in that they were hazardous and posed a grave risk of  
23 cancer and other serious illnesses when used in a reasonably anticipated manner.  
24

- 1 c) When placed in the stream of commerce, Defendant's Roundup® products contained
- 2 unreasonably dangerous design defects and were not reasonably safe when used in
- 3 a reasonably anticipated or intended manner.
- 4 d) Defendant did not sufficiently test, investigate, or study its Roundup® products and,
- 5 specifically, the active ingredient glyphosate.
- 6 e) Exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate-containing products presents a risk of
- 7 harmful side effects that outweighs any potential utility stemming from the use of
- 8 the herbicide.
- 9 f) Defendant knew or should have known at the time of marketing its Roundup®
- 10 products that exposure to Roundup® and specifically, its active ingredient
- 11 glyphosate, could result in cancer and other severe illnesses and injuries.
- 12 g) Defendant did not conduct adequate post-marketing surveillance of its Roundup®
- 13 products.
- 14 h) Defendant could have employed safer alternative designs and formulations.

15  
16  
17 136. At all times relevant to this litigation, Plaintiff used and/or was exposed to the use of  
18 Defendant's Roundup® products in an intended or reasonably foreseeable manner without  
19 knowledge of their dangerous characteristics.

20 137. Plaintiff could not have reasonably discovered the defects and risks associated with  
21 Roundup® or glyphosate-containing products before or at the time of exposure.

22 138. The harm caused by Defendant's Roundup® products far outweighed their benefit,  
23 rendering Defendant's products dangerous to an extent beyond that which an ordinary consumer  
24

1 would contemplate. Defendant's Roundup® products were and are more dangerous than  
2 alternative products and Defendant could have designed its Roundup® products to make them less  
3 dangerous. Indeed, at the time that Defendant designed its Roundup® products, the state of the  
4 industry's scientific knowledge was such that a less risky design or formulation was attainable.

5 139. At the time Roundup® products left Defendant's control, there was a practical, technically  
6 feasible, and safer alternative design that would have prevented the harm without substantially  
7 impairing the reasonably anticipated or intended function of Defendant's Roundup® herbicides.

8 140. Defendant's defective design of Roundup® amounts to willful, wanton, and/or reckless  
9 conduct by Defendant.  
10

11 141. Therefore, as a result of unreasonably dangerous condition of its Roundup® products,  
12 Defendant is strictly liable to Plaintiff.

13 142. The defects in Defendant's Roundup® products were substantial and contributing factors  
14 in causing Plaintiff's grave injuries, and, but for Defendant's misconduct and omissions, Plaintiff  
15 would not have sustained his injuries.  
16

17 143. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant placing its defective Roundup® products into  
18 the stream of commerce, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer grave injuries, and he has  
19 endured pain and discomfort, as well as economic hardship, including considerable financial  
20 expenses for medical care and treatment. Plaintiff will continue to incur these expenses in the  
21 future.  
22

23 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in his favor for compensatory and  
24 punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other  
25

1 and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands a jury trial on the  
2 issues contained herein.

3 **COUNT TWO**  
4 **STRICT LIABILITY**  
5 **(FAILURE TO WARN)**

6 144. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth  
7 herein, and further alleges:

8 145. Plaintiff brings this strict liability claim against Defendant for failure to warn.

9 146. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant engaged in the business of testing,  
10 developing, designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling, distributing, and promoting Roundup®  
11 products, which are defective and unreasonably dangerous to consumers, including Plaintiff,  
12 because they do not contain adequate warnings or instructions concerning the dangerous  
13 characteristics of Roundup® and specifically, the active ingredient glyphosate. These actions were  
14 under the ultimate control and supervision of Defendant.

15 147. Defendant researched, developed, designed, tested, manufactured, inspected, labeled,  
16 distributed, marketed, promoted, sold, and otherwise released into the stream of commerce its  
17 Roundup® products, and in the course of same, directly advertised or marketed the products to  
18 consumers and end users, including Plaintiff, and Defendant therefore had a duty to warn of the  
19 risks associated with the reasonably foreseeable uses (and misuses) of Roundup® and glyphosate-  
20 containing products and a duty to instruct on the proper, safe use of these products.

21 148. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant had a duty to properly test, develop,  
22 design, manufacture, inspect, package, label, market, promote, sell, distribute, maintain supply,  
23  
24

1 provide proper warnings, and take such steps as necessary to ensure that its Roundup® products  
2 did not cause users and consumers to suffer from unreasonable and dangerous risks. Defendant  
3 had a continuing duty to instruct on the proper, safe use of these products. Defendant, as  
4 manufacturer, seller, or distributor of chemical herbicides, is held to the knowledge of an expert  
5 in the field.

6 149. At the time of manufacture, Defendant could have provided warnings or instructions  
7 regarding the full and complete risks of Roundup® and glyphosate-containing products because it  
8 knew or should have known of the unreasonable risks of harm associated with the use of and/or  
9 exposure to these products.  
10

11 150. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant failed to investigate, study, test, or  
12 promote the safety of its Roundup® products. Defendant also failed to minimize the dangers to  
13 users and consumer of its Roundup® products and to those who would foreseeably use or be  
14 harmed by Defendant's herbicides, including Plaintiff.  
15

16 151. Despite the fact that Defendant knew or should have known that Roundup® products posed  
17 a grave risk of harm, it failed to warn of the dangerous risks associated with their use and exposure.  
18 The dangerous propensities of its products and the carcinogenic characteristics of glyphosate, as  
19 described above, were known to Defendant, or scientifically knowable to Defendant through  
20 appropriate research and testing by known methods, at the time it distributed, supplied, or sold the  
21 product, and not known to end users and consumers, such as Plaintiff.  
22

23 152. Defendant knew or should have known that its Roundup® and glyphosate-containing  
24 products created significant risks of serious bodily harm to consumers, as alleged herein, and  
25

1 Defendant failed to adequately warn consumers and reasonably foreseeable users of the risks of  
2 exposure to these products. Defendant has wrongfully concealed information concerning the  
3 dangerous nature of Roundup® and its active ingredient glyphosate, and further made false and/or  
4 misleading statements concerning the safety of Roundup® and glyphosate.

5 153. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant's Roundup® products reached the intended  
6 consumers, handlers, and users or other persons coming into contact with these products  
7 throughout the United States, including Plaintiff, without substantial change in their condition as  
8 designed, manufactured, sold, distributed, labeled, and marketed by Defendant.

9  
10 154. At all times relevant to this litigation, Plaintiff used and/or was exposed to the use of  
11 Defendant's Roundup® products in their intended or reasonably foreseeable manner without  
12 knowledge of their dangerous characteristics.

13 155. Plaintiff could not have reasonably discovered the defects and risks associated with  
14 Roundup® or glyphosate-containing products before or at the time of Plaintiff's exposure.  
15 Plaintiff relied upon the skill, superior knowledge, and judgment of Defendant.

16  
17 156. Defendant knew or should have known that the minimal warnings disseminated with its  
18 Roundup® products were inadequate, but it failed to communicate adequate information on the  
19 dangers and safe use/exposure and failed to communicate warnings and instructions that were  
20 appropriate and adequate to render the products safe for their ordinary, intended, and reasonably  
21 foreseeable uses, including agricultural and horticultural applications.

22 157. The information that Defendant did provide or communicate failed to contain relevant  
23 warnings, hazards, and precautions that would have enabled agricultural workers, horticultural  
24

1 workers and/or at-home users to utilize the products safely and with adequate protection. Instead,  
2 Defendant disseminated information that was inaccurate, false, and misleading and which failed  
3 to communicate accurately or adequately the comparative severity, duration, and extent of the risk  
4 of injuries associated with use of and/or exposure of Roundup® and glyphosate; continued to  
5 aggressively promote the efficacy of its products, even after it knew or should have known of the  
6 unreasonable risks from use or exposure; and concealed, downplayed, or otherwise suppressed,  
7 through aggressive marketing and promotion, any information or research about the risks and  
8 dangers of exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate.

9  
10 158. To this day, Defendant has failed to adequately and accurately warn of the true risks of  
11 Plaintiff's injuries associated with the use of and exposure to Roundup® and its active ingredient  
12 glyphosate, a probable carcinogen.

13 159. As a result of their inadequate warnings, Defendant's Roundup® products were defective  
14 and unreasonably dangerous when they left the possession and/or control of Defendant, were  
15 distributed by Defendant, and used by Plaintiff.

16  
17 160. Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for injuries caused by its failure, as described above, to  
18 provide adequate warnings or other clinically relevant information and data regarding the  
19 appropriate use of its Roundup® products and the risks associated with the use of or exposure to  
20 Roundup® and glyphosate.

21 161. The defects in Defendant's Roundup® products were substantial and contributing factors  
22 in causing Plaintiff's injuries, and, but for Defendant's misconduct and omissions, Plaintiff would  
23 not have sustained his injuries.  
24

1 162. Had Defendant provided adequate warnings and instructions and properly disclosed and  
2 disseminated the risks associated with its Roundup® products, Plaintiff could have avoided the  
3 risk of developing injuries as alleged herein and Plaintiff could have obtained alternative  
4 herbicides.

5 163. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant placing its defective Roundup® products into  
6 the stream of commerce, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer severe injuries, and has  
7 endured physical pain and discomfort, as well as economic hardship, including considerable  
8 financial expenses for medical care and treatment. Plaintiff will continue to incur these expenses  
9 in the future.

10  
11 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in his favor for compensatory and  
12 punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorney's fees, and all such other  
13 and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands a jury trial on the  
14 issues contained herein.

15  
16 **COUNT THREE**  
**NEGLIGENCE**

17 164. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth  
18 herein, and further alleges:

19 165. Defendant, directly or indirectly, caused Roundup® products to be sold, distributed,  
20 packaged, labeled, marketed, and/or promoted.

21  
22 166. Defendant, directly or indirectly, caused Roundup® products to be purchased and/or used  
23 by Plaintiff.



1 167. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant had a duty to exercise reasonable care in  
2 the design, research, manufacture, marketing, advertisement, supply, promotion, packaging, sale,  
3 and distribution of its Roundup® products, including the duty to take all reasonable steps necessary  
4 to manufacture, promote, and/or sell a product that was not unreasonably dangerous to consumers,  
5 users, and other persons coming into contact with the product.

6 168. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant had a duty to exercise reasonable care in  
7 the marketing, advertising, and sale of its Roundup® products. Defendant's duty of care owed to  
8 consumers and the general public included providing accurate, true, and correct information  
9 concerning the risks of using Roundup® and appropriate, complete, and accurate warnings  
10 concerning the potential adverse effects of exposure to Roundup® and, in particular, its active  
11 ingredient glyphosate.  
12

13 169. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant knew or, in the exercise of reasonable  
14 care, should have known of the hazards and dangers of Roundup® and specifically, the  
15 carcinogenic properties of the chemical glyphosate.  
16

17 170. Accordingly, at all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant knew or, in the exercise of  
18 reasonable care, should have known that use of or exposure to its Roundup® products could cause  
19 Plaintiff's injuries and thus created a dangerous and unreasonable risk of injury to the users of  
20 these products, including Plaintiff.

21 171. Defendant knew or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known that Roundup®  
22 is more toxic than glyphosate alone and that safety studies on Roundup®, Roundup®'s adjuvants  
23  
24  
25

1 and "inert" ingredients, and/or the surfactant POEA were necessary to protect Plaintiff from  
2 Roundup®.

3 172. Defendant knew or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known that tests limited  
4 to Roundup®'s active ingredient glyphosate were insufficient to prove the safety of Roundup®.

5 173. Defendant also knew or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known that users  
6 and consumers of Roundup® were unaware of the risks and the magnitude of the risks associated  
7 with the use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate-containing products.

8 174. As such, Defendant breached its duty of reasonable care and failed to exercise ordinary  
9 care in the design, research, development, manufacture, testing, marketing, supply, promotion,  
10 advertisement, packaging, sale, and distribution of its Roundup® products, in that Defendant  
11 manufactured and produced defective herbicides containing the chemical glyphosate, knew or had  
12 reason to know of the defects inherent in its products, knew or had reason to know that a user's  
13 or consumer's exposure to the products created a significant risk of harm and unreasonably  
14 dangerous side effects, and failed to prevent or adequately warn of these risks and injuries.  
15

16 175. Defendant failed to appropriately and adequately test Roundup®, Roundup®'s adjuvants  
17 and "inert" ingredients, and/or the surfactant POEA to protect Plaintiff from Roundup®.  
18

19 176. Despite the ability and means to investigate, study, and test its products and to provide  
20 adequate warnings, Defendant has failed to do so. Indeed, Defendant has wrongfully concealed  
21 information and has further made false and/or misleading statements concerning the safety and/or  
22 exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate.  
23

24 177. Defendant's negligence included:  
25

- 1 a) Manufacturing, producing, promoting, formulating, creating, developing,  
2 designing, selling, and/or distributing its Roundup® products without thorough and  
3 adequate pre- and post-market testing;
- 4 b) Manufacturing, producing, promoting, formulating, creating, developing,  
5 designing, selling, and/or distributing Roundup® while negligently and/or  
6 intentionally concealing and failing to disclose the results of trials, tests, and studies  
7 of exposure to glyphosate, and, consequently, the risk of serious harm associated  
8 with human use of and exposure to Roundup®;
- 9 c) Failing to undertake sufficient studies and conduct necessary tests to determine  
10 whether or not Roundup® products and glyphosate-containing products were safe  
11 for their intended use in agriculture, horticulture, and at-home use;
- 12 d) Failing to undertake sufficient studies and conduct necessary tests to determine the  
13 safety of “inert” ingredients and/or adjuvants contained within Roundup®, and the  
14 propensity of these ingredients to render Roundup® toxic, increase the toxicity of  
15 Roundup®, whether these ingredients are carcinogenic, magnify the carcinogenic  
16 properties of Roundup®, and whether or not “inert” ingredients and/or adjuvants  
17 were safe for use;
- 18 e) Failing to use reasonable and prudent care in the design, research, manufacture,  
19 formulation, and development of Roundup® products so as to avoid the risk of  
20 serious harm associated with the prevalent use of Roundup®/glyphosate as an  
21 herbicide;  
22  
23  
24  
25

- 1 f) Failing to design and manufacture Roundup® products so as to ensure they were at  
2 least as safe and effective as other herbicides on the market;
- 3 g) Failing to provide adequate instructions, guidelines, and safety precautions to those  
4 persons who Defendant could reasonably foresee would use and/or be exposed to  
5 its Roundup® products;
- 6 h) Failing to disclose to Plaintiff, users, consumers, and the general public that the use  
7 of and exposure of Roundup® presented severe risks of cancer and other grave  
8 illnesses;
- 9 i) Failing to warn Plaintiff, users, consumers, and the general public that the product's  
10 risk of harm was unreasonable and that there were safer and effective alternative  
11 herbicides available to Plaintiff and other users or consumers;
- 12 j) Systemically suppressing or downplaying contrary evidence about the risks,  
13 incidence, and prevalence of the side effects of Roundup® and glyphosate-  
14 containing products;
- 15 k) Representing that its Roundup® products were safe for their intended use when in  
16 fact, Defendant knew or should have known that the products were not safe for their  
17 intended use;
- 18 l) Declining to make or propose any changes to Roundup® products' labeling or other  
19 promotional materials that would alert the consumers and the general public of the  
20 risks of Roundup® and glyphosate;
- 21  
22  
23  
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25

- 1 m) Advertising, marketing, and recommending the use of Roundup® products, while  
2 concealing and failing to disclose or warn of the dangers known by Defendant to be  
3 associated with or caused by the use of or exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate;
- 4 n) Continuing to disseminate information to its consumers, which indicate or imply  
5 that Defendant's Roundup® products are not unsafe for use in the agricultural,  
6 horticultural industries, and/or home use; and
- 7 o) Continuing the manufacture and sale of its products with the knowledge that the  
8 products were unreasonably unsafe and dangerous.  
9

10 178. Defendant knew and/or should have known that it was foreseeable that consumers and/or  
11 users, such as Plaintiff, would suffer injuries as a result of Defendant's failure to exercise ordinary  
12 care in the manufacturing, marketing, labeling, distribution, and sale of Roundup®.

13 179. Plaintiff did not know the nature and extent of the injuries that could result from the  
14 intended use of and/or exposure to Roundup® or its active ingredient glyphosate.

15 180. Defendant's negligence was the proximate cause of the injuries, harm, and economic losses  
16 that Plaintiff suffered, and will continue to suffer, as described herein.

17 181. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was reckless. Defendant regularly risks the lives  
18 of consumers and users of its products, including Plaintiff, with full knowledge of the dangers of  
19 its products. Defendant has made conscious decisions not to redesign, re-label, warn, or inform  
20 the unsuspecting public, including Plaintiff. Defendant's reckless conduct therefore warrants an  
21 award of punitive damages.  
22  
23  
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25

1 182. As a proximate result of Defendant's wrongful acts and omissions in placing its defective  
2 Roundup® products into the stream of commerce without adequate warnings of the hazardous and  
3 carcinogenic nature of glyphosate, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer severe and  
4 permanent physical and emotional injuries. Plaintiff has endured pain and suffering, has suffered  
5 economic losses (including significant expenses for medical care and treatment) and will continue  
6 to incur these expenses in the future.

7 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in his favor for compensatory and  
8 punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other  
9 and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands a jury trial on the  
10 issues contained herein.  
11

12 **COUNT FOUR**  
13 **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

14 183. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth  
15 herein, and further alleges:

16 184. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant engaged in the business of testing,  
17 developing, designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling, distributing, and promoting its  
18 Roundup® products, which are defective and unreasonably dangerous to consumers, including  
19 Plaintiff, thereby placing Roundup® products into the stream of commerce. These actions were  
20 under the ultimate control and supervision of Defendant.  
21

22 185. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant expressly represented and warranted to  
23 the purchasers of its Roundup® products, by and through statements made by Defendant in labels,  
24 publications, package inserts, and other written materials intended for consumers and the general  
25

1 public, that its Roundup® products were safe to human health and the environment, effective, fit,  
2 and proper for their intended use. Defendant advertised, labeled, marketed, and promoted  
3 Roundup® products, representing the quality to consumers and the public in such a way as to  
4 induce their purchase or use, thereby making an express warranty that its Roundup® products  
5 would conform to the representations.

6 186. These express representations include incomplete warnings and instructions that purport,  
7 but fail, to include the complete array of risks associated with use of and/or exposure to Roundup®  
8 and glyphosate. Defendant knew and/or should have known that the risks expressly included in  
9 Roundup® warnings and labels did not and do not accurately or adequately set forth the risks of  
10 developing the serious injuries complained of herein. Nevertheless, Defendant expressly  
11 represented that its Roundup® products were safe and effective, that they were safe and effective  
12 for use by individuals such as Plaintiff, and/or that they were safe and effective as agricultural  
13 herbicides.  
14

15 187. The representations about Roundup®, as set forth herein, contained or constituted  
16 affirmations of fact or promises made by the seller to the buyer, which related to the goods and  
17 became part of the basis of the bargain, creating an express warranty that the goods would conform  
18 to the representations.  
19

20 188. Defendant placed its Roundup® products into the stream of commerce for sale and  
21 recommended their use to consumers and the public without adequately warning of the true risks  
22 of developing the injuries associated with the use of and exposure to Roundup® and its active  
23 ingredient glyphosate.  
24

1 189. Defendant breached these warranties because, among other things, its Roundup® products  
2 were defective, dangerous, unfit for use, did not contain label representing the true and adequate  
3 nature of the risks associated with their use, and were not merchantable or safe for their intended,  
4 ordinary, and foreseeable use and purpose. Specifically, Defendant breached the warranties in the  
5 following ways:

- 6 a) Defendant represented through its labeling, advertising, and marketing materials  
7 that its Roundup® products were safe, and fraudulently withheld and concealed  
8 information about the risks of serious injury associated with use of and/or exposure  
9 to Roundup® and glyphosate by expressly limiting the risks associated with use  
10 and/or exposure within its warnings and labels; and  
11  
12 b) Defendant represented that its Roundup® products were safe for use an fraudulently  
13 concealed information that demonstrated that glyphosate, the active ingredient in  
14 Roundup®, had carcinogenic properties, and that its Roundup® products, therefore,  
15 were not safer than alternative available on the market.  
16

17 190. Defendant had sole access to material facts concerning the nature of the risks associated  
18 with its Roundup® products as expressly stated within its warnings and labels, and Defendant  
19 knew that consumers and users such as Plaintiff could not have reasonably discovered that the  
20 risks expressly included in Roundup® warnings and labels were inadequate and inaccurate.

21 191. Plaintiff had no knowledge of the falsity or incompleteness of Defendant's statements and  
22 representations concerning Roundup®.  
23  
24  
25



1 192. Plaintiff used and/or was exposed to the use of Roundup® as researched, developed,  
2 designed, tested, formulated, manufactured, inspected, labeled, distributed, packaged, marketed,  
3 promoted, sold, or otherwise released into the stream of commerce by Defendant.

4 193. Had the warnings and labels for Roundup® products accurately and adequately set forth the  
5 true risks associated with the use of such products, including Plaintiff's injuries, rather than  
6 expressly excluding such information and warranting that the products were safe for their intended  
7 use, Plaintiff could have avoided the injuries complained of herein.

8 194. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful acts and omissions, Plaintiff has  
9 suffered severe injuries. Plaintiff has endured pain and suffering, has suffered economic losses  
10 (including significant expenses for medical care and treatment), and will continue to incur these  
11 expenses in the future.

12 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in his favor for compensatory and  
13 punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other  
14 and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands a jury trial on the  
15 issues contained herein.  
16  
17

18 **COUNT FIVE**  
19 **BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY**  
20 **OF MERCHANTABILITY**

21 195. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth  
22 herein, and further alleges:

23 196. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant engaged in the business of testing,  
24 developing, designing, formulating, manufacturing, marketing, selling, distributing, and  
25

1 promoting its Roundup® products, which are defective and unreasonably dangerous to users and  
2 consumers, including Plaintiff, thereby placing Roundup® products into the stream of commerce.

3 197. These actions were under the ultimate control and supervision of Defendant.

4 198. Before the time that Plaintiff was exposed to the use of the aforementioned Roundup®  
5 products, Defendant impliedly warranted to its consumers and users, including Plaintiff, that its  
6 Roundup® products were of merchantable quality and safe and fit for the use for which they were  
7 intended; specifically, as horticultural herbicides.

8 199. Defendant, however, failed to disclose that Roundup® has dangerous propensities when  
9 used as intended and that the use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and glyphosate-containing  
10 products carries an increased risk of developing severe injuries, including Plaintiff's injuries.

11 200. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff reasonably relied upon the skill, superior knowledge  
12 and judgment of Defendant and upon its implied warranties that the Roundup® products were of  
13 merchantable quality and fit for their intended purpose or use.

14 201. The Roundup® products were expected to reach and did in fact reach consumers and users,  
15 including Plaintiff, without substantial change in the condition in which they were manufactured  
16 and sold by Defendant.

17 202. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant was aware that consumers and users of its  
18 products, including Plaintiff, would use Roundup® products as marketed by Defendant, which is  
19 to say that Plaintiff was the foreseeable user of Roundup®.  
20  
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1 203. Defendant intended that its Roundup® products be used in the manner in which Plaintiff in  
2 fact used them and Defendant impliedly warranted each product to be of merchantable quality,  
3 safe, and fit for this use, despite the fact that Roundup® was not adequately tested or researched.

4 204. In reliance upon Defendant's implied warranty, Plaintiff used Roundup® as instructed and  
5 labeled and in the foreseeable manner intended, recommended, promoted and marketed by  
6 Defendant.

7 205. Plaintiff could not have reasonably discovered or known of the risks of serious injury  
8 associated with Roundup® or glyphosate.

9 206. Defendant breached its implied warranty to Plaintiff in that its Roundup® products were  
10 not of merchantable quality, safe, or fit for their intended use, or adequately tested. Roundup®  
11 has dangerous propensities when used as intended and can cause serious injuries, including those  
12 injuries complained of herein.

13 207. The harm caused by Defendant's Roundup® products far outweighed their benefit,  
14 rendering the products more dangerous than an ordinary consumer or user would expect and more  
15 dangerous than alternative products.

16 208. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful acts and omissions Plaintiff has  
17 suffered severe and permanent physical and emotional injuries. Plaintiff has endured pain and  
18 suffering, has suffered economic loss (including significant expenses for medical care and  
19 treatment) and will continue to incur these expenses in the future.

20 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in his favor for compensatory and  
21 punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees, and all such other  
22  
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1 and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. Plaintiff also demands a jury trial on the  
2 issues contained herein.

3 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

4 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in his favor and against Monsanto,  
5 awarding as follows:

- 6 A. compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial;  
7 B. punitive damages;  
8 C. costs including reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other litigation expenses;  
9 and  
10  
11 D. any other relief the Court may deem just and proper.

12 Dated this 14<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2018.

13 Respectfully Submitted,

14 /s/ Brian P. Galligan  
15 Brian P. Galligan (AT0002632)  
16 Galligan Law, P.C.  
17 300 Walnut Street, Suite 5  
18 Des Moines, IA 50309-2239  
19 Tel: (515) 282-3333  
20 Fax: (515) 282-0318  
21 bgalligan@galliganlaw.com

22 *Attorney for Plaintiff Ray D. Harry*  
23  
24  
25

## CIVIL COVER SHEET

C18-4072-LTS/CJW

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

## I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Ray D. Harry

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Out of District  
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)  
Brian P. Galligan - Galligan Law, P.C.

300 Walnut Street, Suite 5, Des Moines, IA 50309-2239  
(515) 282-3333

## DEFENDANTS

Monsanto Company

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Out of District  
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)  
Martin C. Calhoun, Esq. - Hollingsworth LLP  
1350 I Street NW, Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 898-5867

## II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff  
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant  
☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)  
☒ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

## III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- |   | PTF                                   | DEF                        |   | PTF                        | DEF                                   |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Citizen of This State                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1            | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4            |
| Citizen of Another State                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3            | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation  | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6            |

## IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability <b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 <b>PROPRIETARY RIGHTS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<b>Habeas Corpus:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <b>Other:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HLA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS - Third Party 26 USC 7609

## V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding  
☐ 2 Removed from State Court  
☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court  
☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened  
☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)  
☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer  
☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

## VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):  
28 U.S.C. § 1332pl

Brief description of cause:  
Diversity, Personal Injury, Product Liability

## VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.  
DEMAND \$ 75,000.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:  
JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

## VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE Vince Chhabria

DOCKET NUMBER MDL No. 2741

DATE  
08/14/2018

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD  
/s/ Brian P. Galligan

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44****Authority For Civil Cover Sheet**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
  - (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
  - (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
- United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

**Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

**UNITED STATES JUDICIAL PANEL  
on  
MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION**

**IN RE: ROUNDUP PRODUCTS LIABILITY  
LITIGATION**

MDL No. 2741

(SEE ATTACHED SCHEDULE)

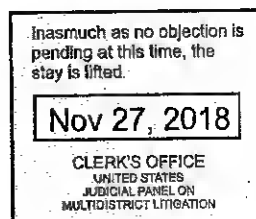
**CONDITIONAL TRANSFER ORDER (CTO -110)**

On October 3, 2016, the Panel transferred 19 civil action(s) to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407. *See* 214 F.Supp.3d 1346 (J.P.M.L. 2016). Since that time, 601 additional action(s) have been transferred to the Northern District of California. With the consent of that court, all such actions have been assigned to the Honorable Vince Chhabria.

It appears that the action(s) on this conditional transfer order involve questions of fact that are common to the actions previously transferred to the Northern District of California and assigned to Judge Chhabria.

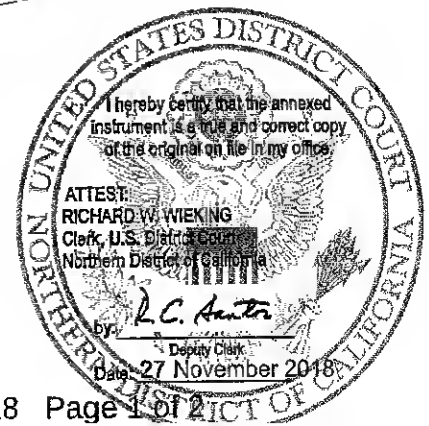
Pursuant to Rule 7.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, the action(s) on the attached schedule are transferred under 28 U.S.C. § 1407 to the Northern District of California for the reasons stated in the order of October 3, 2016, and, with the consent of that court, assigned to the Honorable Vince Chhabria.

This order does not become effective until it is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The transmittal of this order to said Clerk shall be stayed 7 days from the entry thereof. If any party files a notice of opposition with the Clerk of the Panel within this 7-day period, the stay will be continued until further order of the Panel.



FOR THE PANEL:

Jeffery N. Lüthi  
Clerk of the Panel



**IN RE: ROUNDUP PRODUCTS LIABILITY  
LITIGATION**

MDL No. 2741

**SCHEDULE CTO-110 – TAG-ALONG ACTIONS**

<u><b>DIST</b></u>	<u><b>DIV.</b></u>	<u><b>C.A.NO.</b></u>	<u><b>CASE CAPTION</b></u>
<b>ILLINOIS NORTHERN</b>			
ILN	1	18-07190	Peterson v. Monsanto Company
<b>IOWA NORTHERN</b>			
IAN	5	18-04072	Harry v. Monsanto Company
<b>KENTUCKY EASTERN</b>			
KYE	5	18-00609	Miracle et al v. Monsanto Company
<b>MISSOURI EASTERN</b>			
MOE	4	18-01824	Strong v. Monsanto Company
MOE	4	18-01825	Kruppa et al v. Monsanto Company
MOE	4	18-01827	Anderson v. Monsanto Company
MOE	4	18-01828	Calkins et al v. Monsanto Company
MOE	4	18-01865	Monares v. Monsanto Company
MOE	4	18-01870	Potter v. Monsanto Company
MOE	4	18-01871	Barbour v. Monsanto Company
<del>MOE</del>	4	<del>18-01897</del>	<del>Hooks et al v. Monsanto Company</del> Opposed 11/26/18





Transferred case has been opened  
ECF-CAND to: InterdistrictTransfer\_iand

12/03/2018 10:50 AM

From: ECF-CAND@cand.uscourts.gov  
To: InterdistrictTransfer\_iand@iand.uscourts.gov

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CASE: 3:18-cv-03054

DETAILS: Case transferred from Iowa Northern  
has been opened in California Northern District  
as case 3:18-cv-07272, filed 11/30/2018.



**Transferred case has been opened**  
ECF-CAND to: InterdistrictTransfer\_iand

12/03/2018 10:50 AM

From: ECF-CAND@cand.uscourts.gov  
To: InterdistrictTransfer\_iand@iand.uscourts.gov

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